

Taiwan's Perspective of Online Child Sexual Exploitation Content

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➤ Child online safety project



Web547 was launched on July 21st 1999 and becomes a member of INHOPE Association since 2005.

What Content We Handle

Child sexual abuse content

- Child Sexual Abuse Contents
- Child Erotica
- Child Nudism
- Child Grooming Activities
- Child Sex Tourism
- Virtual Child Sexual Abuse Material
- Child Trafficking

Received 8181 reports from internet users in 2015, among which 227 reports are Child Sexual Abuse Contents.

Adult pornography

- Adult porn accessible to children
- Adult porn
- Extreme adult porn
- Sexual transaction
- Sale of Illegal porn DVD

Other illegal content

- Illegal software or online games
- Wrong rating online games
- Drugs
- Illegal Spam
- Other contents

web547 report received

Year Category		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Child Sexual Abuse Contents	Child Sexual Abuse Contents	163	266	322	467	347	324
	Virtual Child Sexual Abuse Material	24	12	10	11	11	29
	Child Erotica	7	72	100	93	73	174
	Child Nudism	32	13	4	6	6	1
	Child Sex Tourism	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Child Grooming Activities	1	11	11	3	7	1
	Child Trafficking	0	1	1	0	0	0
total		227	378	448	580	444	529

Related Laws & Acts in Taiwan

1. Convention on the Rights of the Child
2. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
3. Criminal Code
4. Human Trafficking Prevention Act
5. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act
6. Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act

New Development on CSAM

- An amendment to the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act was passed in January 2015 and will come into force in 2016.
- Key elements of the amendment:
 - Change the concept ‘sexual transaction’ to ‘sexual exploitation’.
 - Define four types of child and youth sexual exploitation.
 - Child prostitution,
 - child pornographic performance,
 - child pornography,
 - child as a bar hostess or escort.

- Increase the responsibility of ICT industry
 - Teleservices provider, Internet Platform Provider, and Application Services Provider have to comply with the ‘Notice and Takedown’ principle and preserve the illegal contents for at least 90 days and cooperate with the police for investigation.
 - Companies who fail to obey the Act will get a fine from NT \$60,000 to NT\$300,000.
- Punishment regarding **online** sexual exploitation
 - Watch child pornographic performance through streaming video
 - Shoot, produce, distribute, broadcast, sell, or mere possess child pornography
 - Recruit, seduce, harbor, broker, or assist child for the above purposes
 - Distribute, broadcast, advertise, or post a message that may result in child sexual exploitation

Six Main Criteria

1. Does national legislation exist with specific regard to child pornography?
2. Does national legislation define “child pornography”?
3. Does national legislation criminalize computer-facilitated offenses?
4. Does national legislation criminalize possession of child pornography, regardless of the intent to distribute?
5. Does national legislation require Internet Service Providers (ISP) to report ?
6. Does national legislation require ISPs to develop and implement data retention and preservation provisions?



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These are **NOT** victimless crimes

Never lose sight of the fact that these are violent crimes involving real children

The abuse suffered by these children will live within them every day of their lives and it is repeated every time an image of their victimization is distributed

Thank you for your listening

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